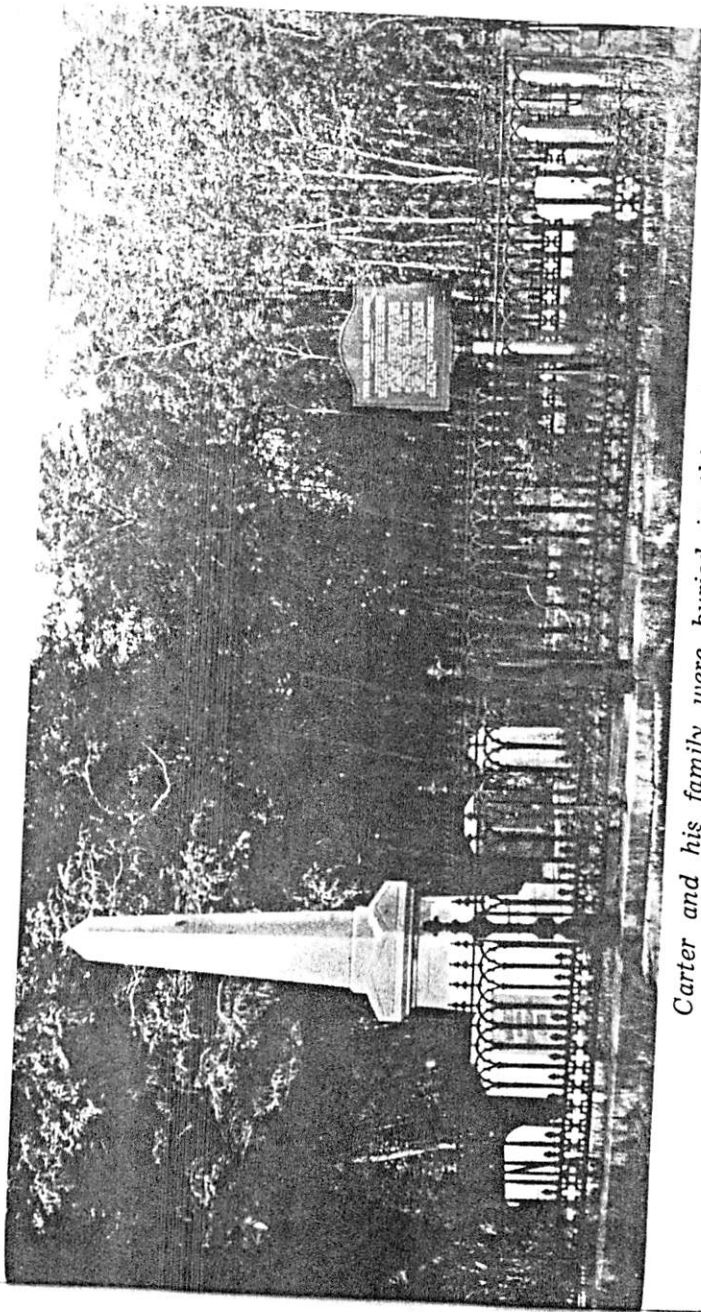


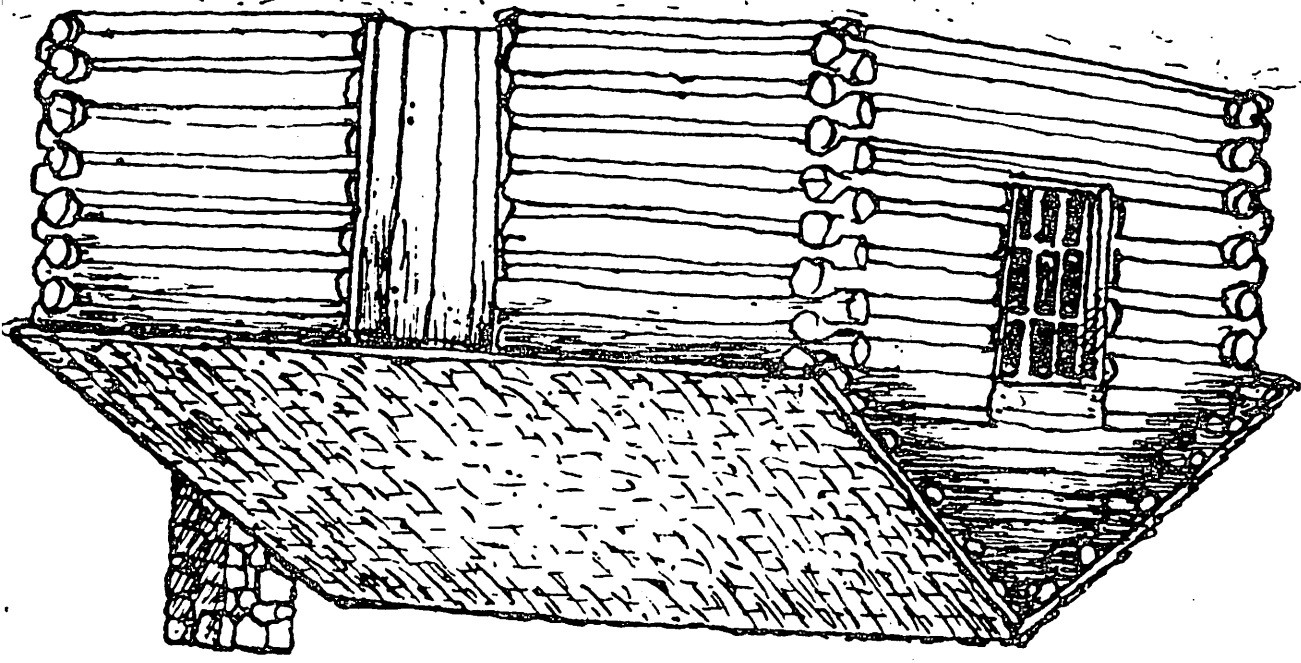


Judge William Carter, "Mr. Fort Bridger," dominated the fort forty years.



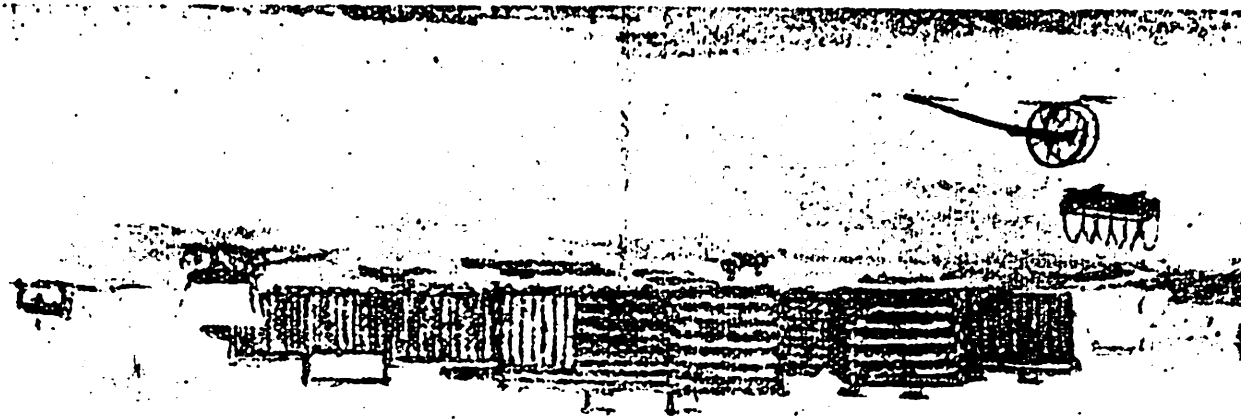
*Carter and his family were buried in this private cemetery at the fort.*

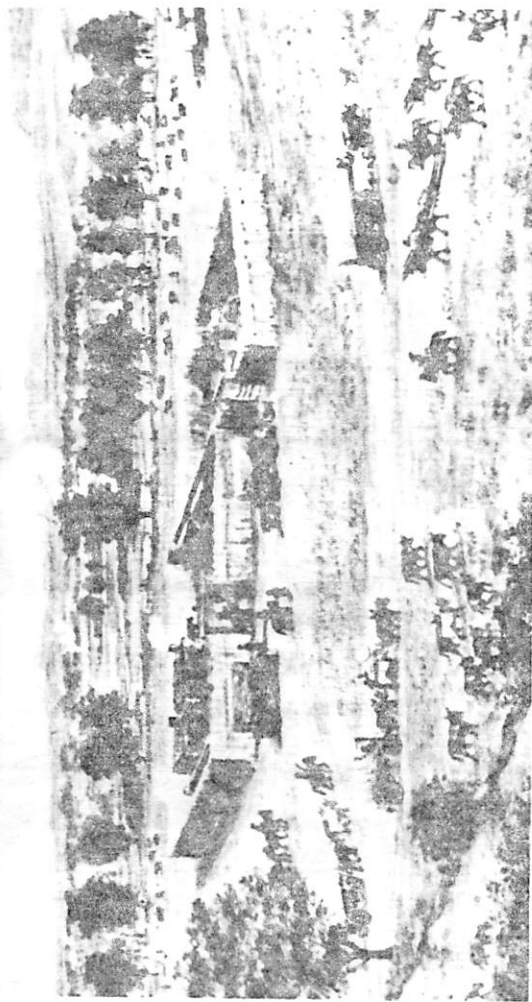
Judge William Carter's  
Store



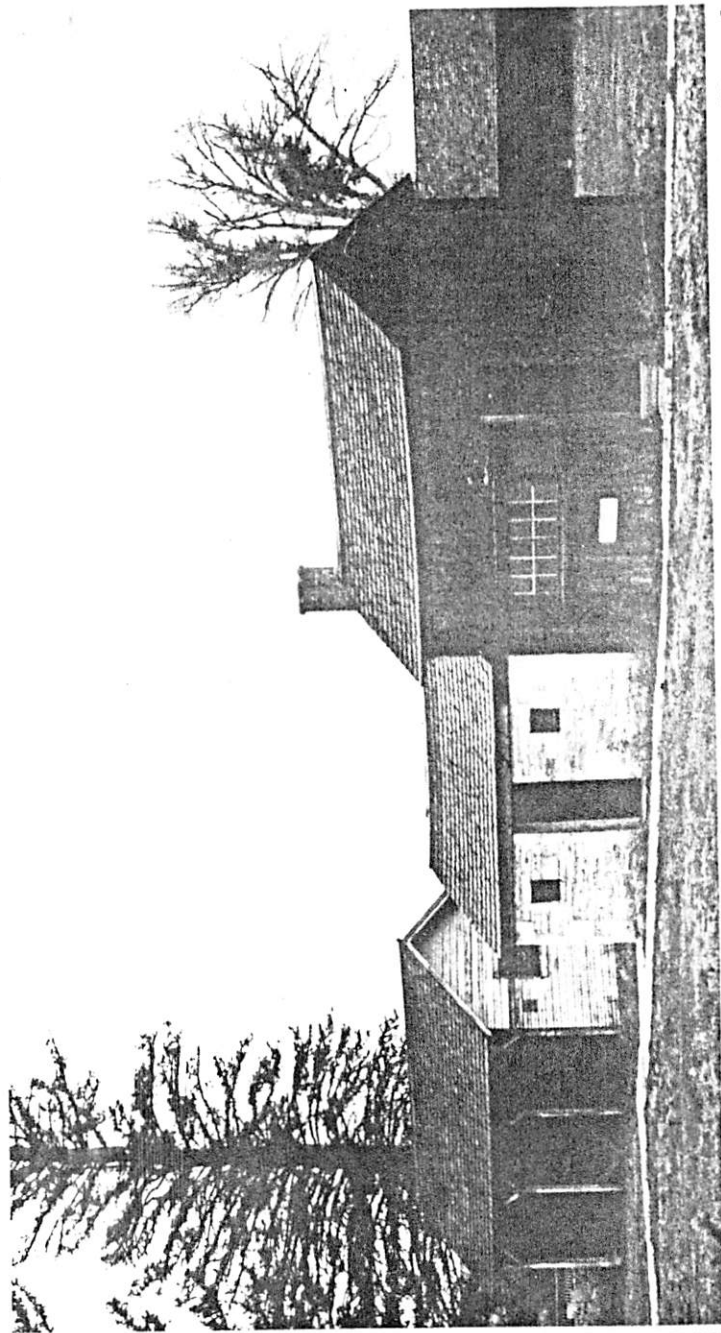
Judge Carter's 1st Store was a cabin

This artist's imaginative drawing shows the rustic simplicity of the early fort.  
—(Gowans & Campbell)

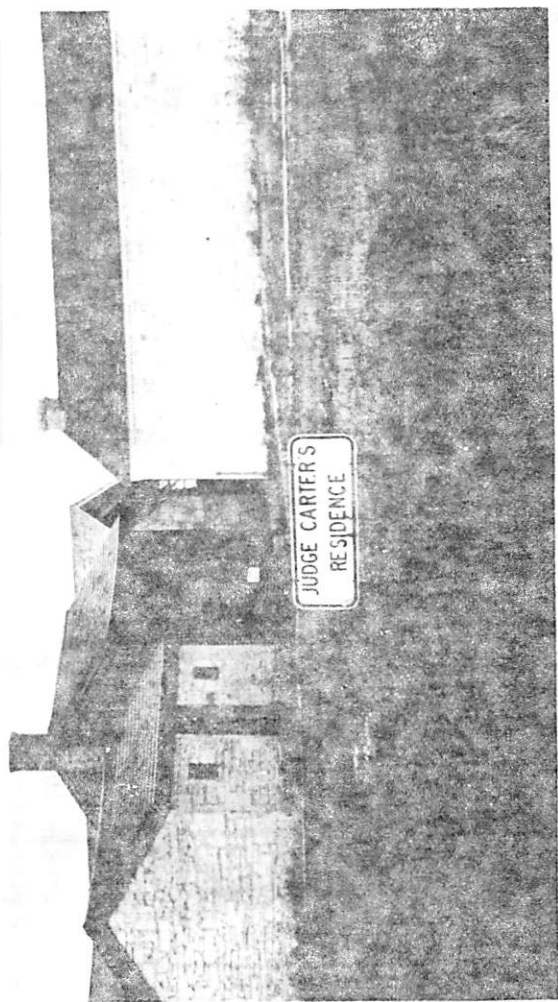




*In the '70s, western artist W. H. Jackson painted the early fort from memory.*



*Judge Carter's schoolhouse and other buildings built for the family still stand.*



*This sign stands where Judge Carter's home stood before it was burned.  
in Fort Bridger*

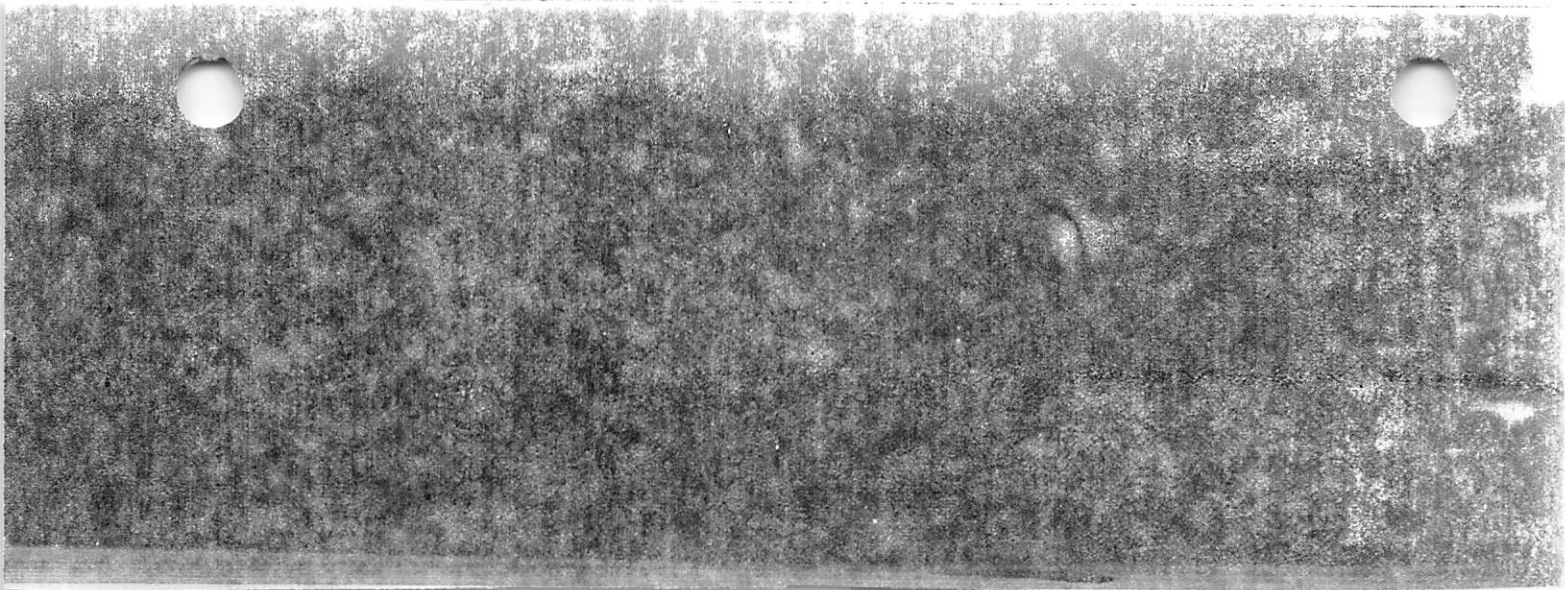
# **FORT BRIDGER**

Island in the Wilderness

Fred R. Gowans

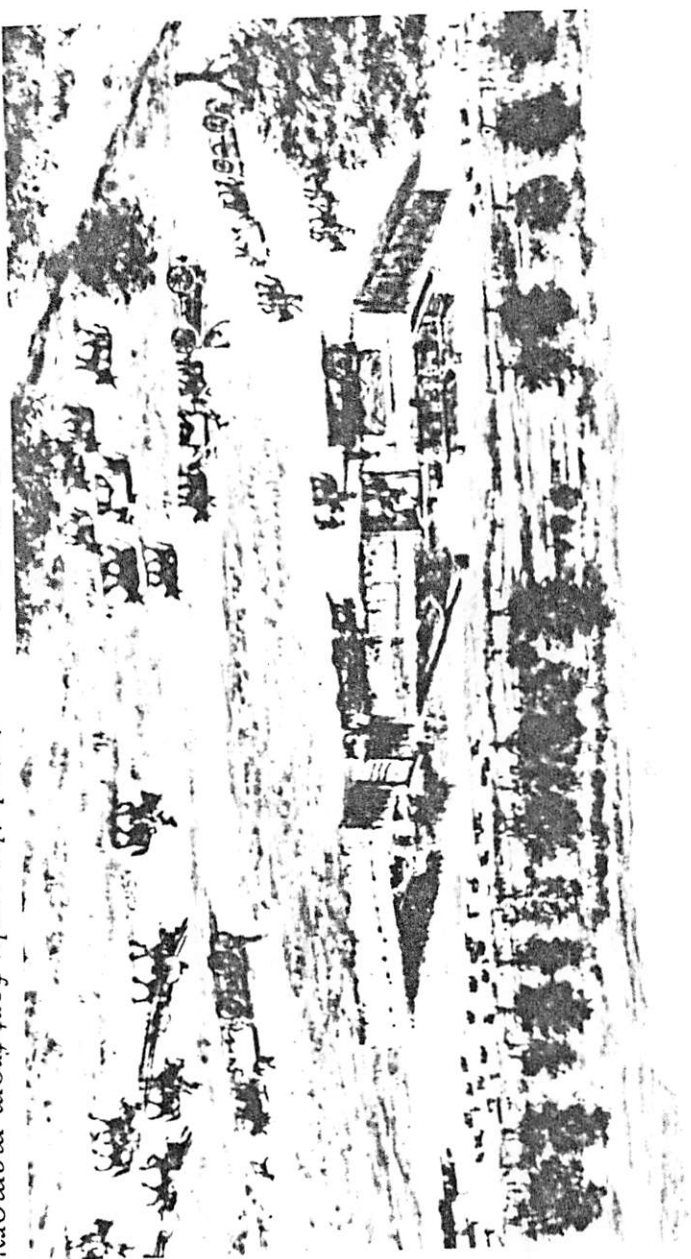
Eugene E. Campbell

Brigham Young University Press

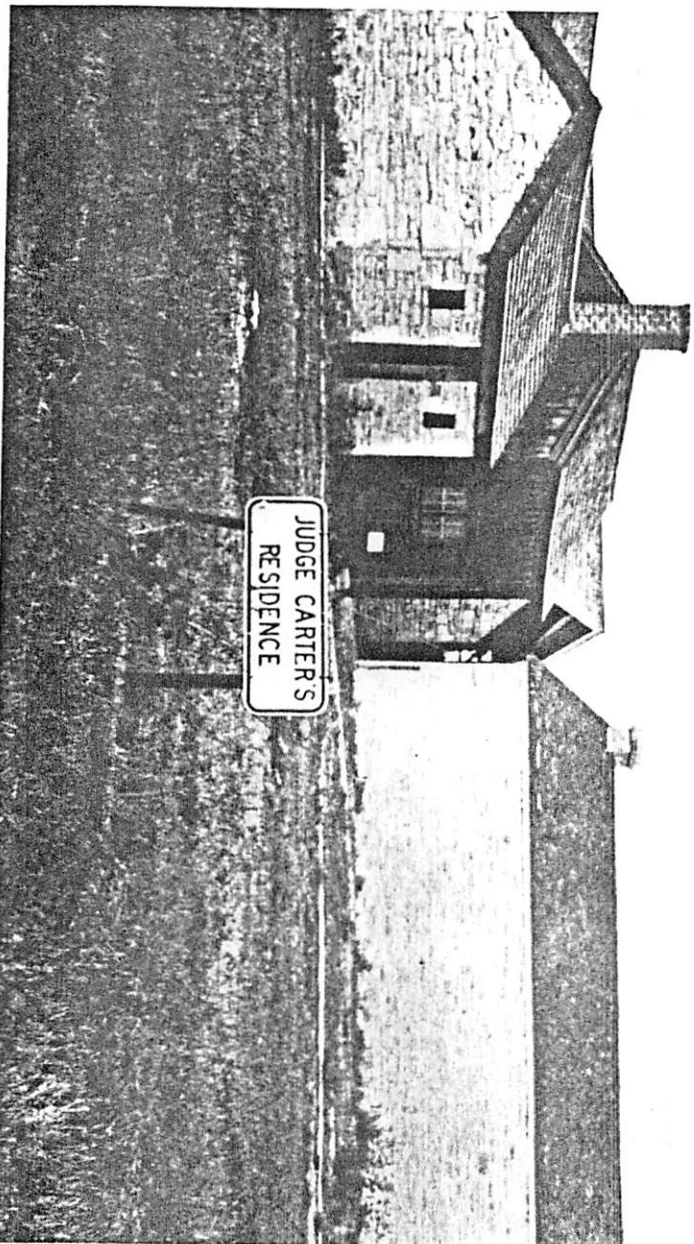


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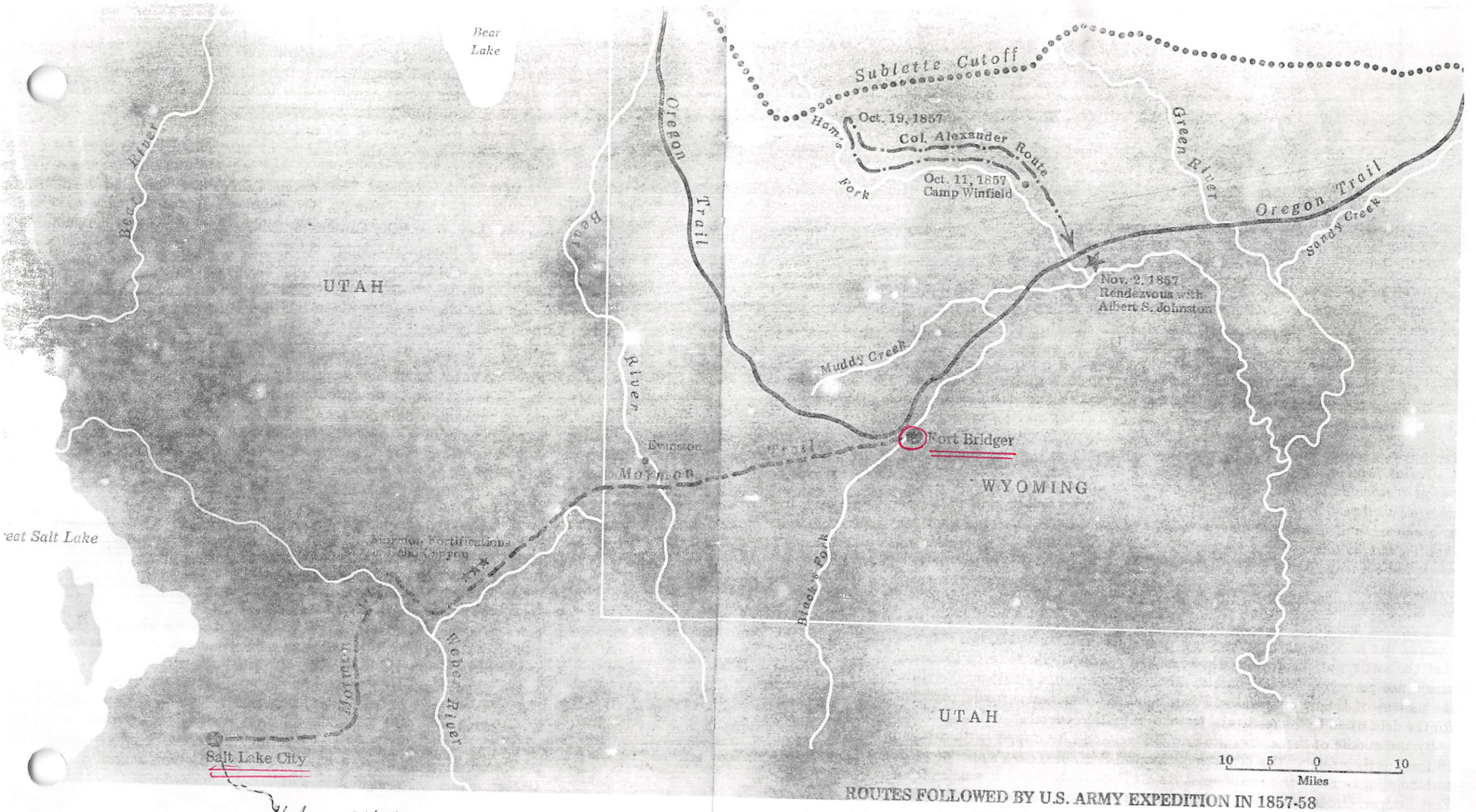


In the '70s, western artist W. H. Jackson painted the early fort from memory.  
*"Fort Bridger"*



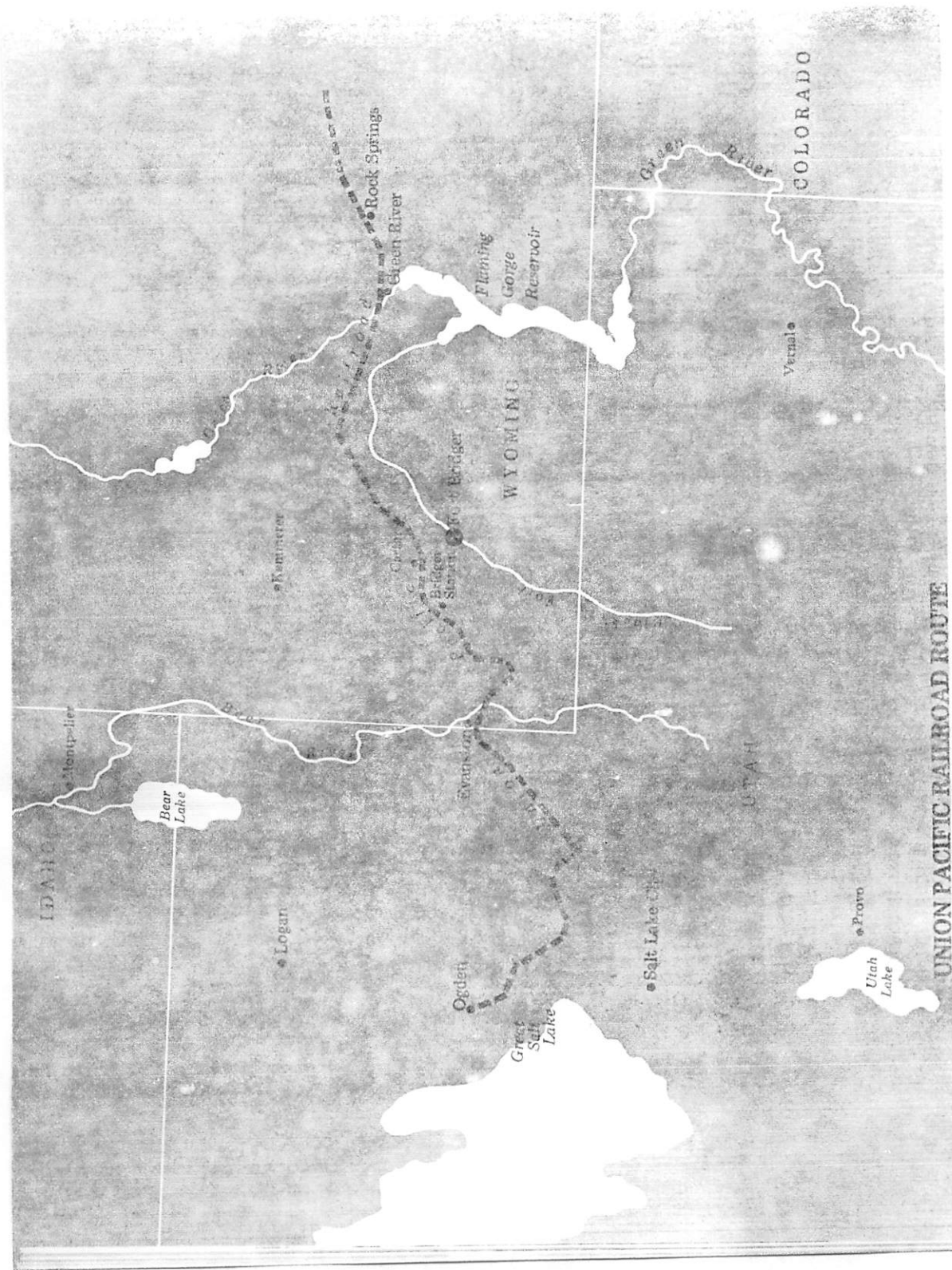
*This sign stands where Judge Carter's home stood before it was burned.*



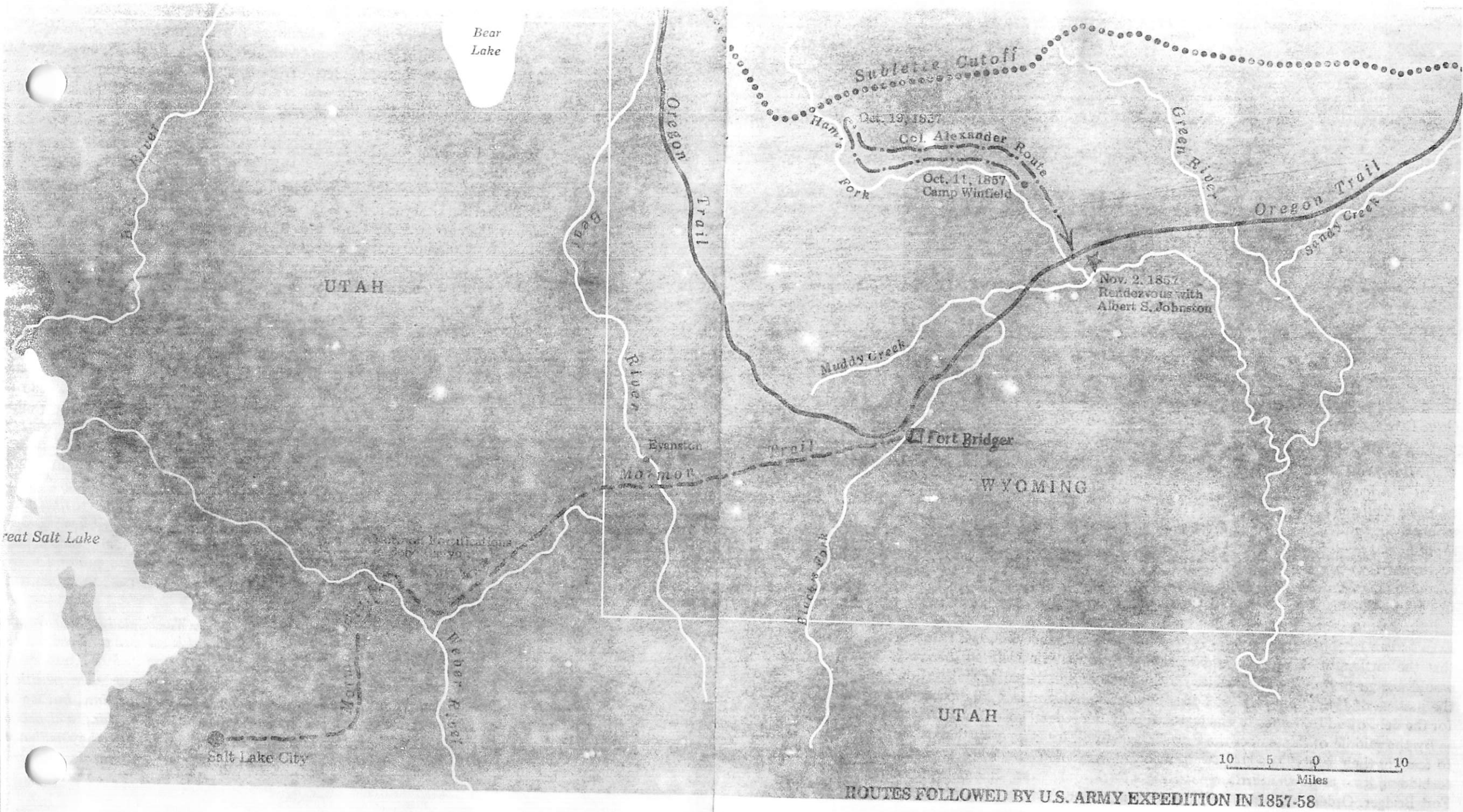


Heber Utah



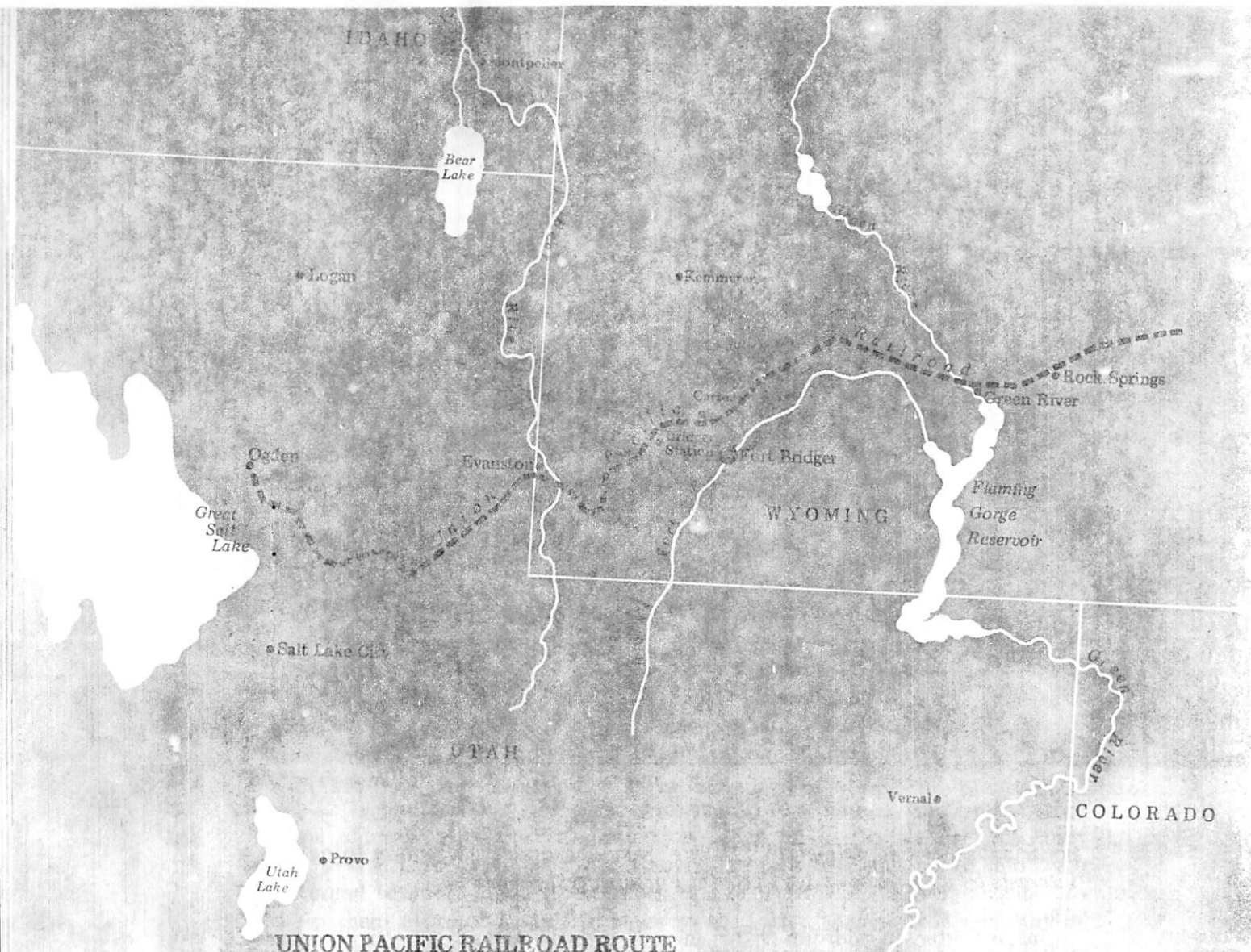


store and the officer delivered his prepared speech. He then placed his hand on the saddle and claimed it a gift from the great white father in Washington. But Washakie would have none of it. He made no move to accept the gift nor did he make any reply to the big talk. It was finally discovered that he would only receive the saddle if it were tendered to him by his friend "Totesee-molesee," the Indian name for Judge Carter.<sup>10</sup>



ROUTES FOLLOWED BY U.S. ARMY EXPEDITION IN 1857-58





UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE

store and the officer delivered his prepared speech. He then placed his hand on the saddle and claimed it a gift from the great white father in Washington. But Washakee would have none of it. He made no move to accept the gift nor did he make any reply to the big talk. It was finally discovered that he would only receive the saddle if it were tendered to him by his friend "Totesee-motesee," the Indian name for Judge Carter.<sup>10</sup>



"UNDER WASATCH SKIES"

Prospects for business greatly improved with money in the community. A Judge Carter from Fort Bridger, who had the grain contract for certain stations of the



David Van Wagonen

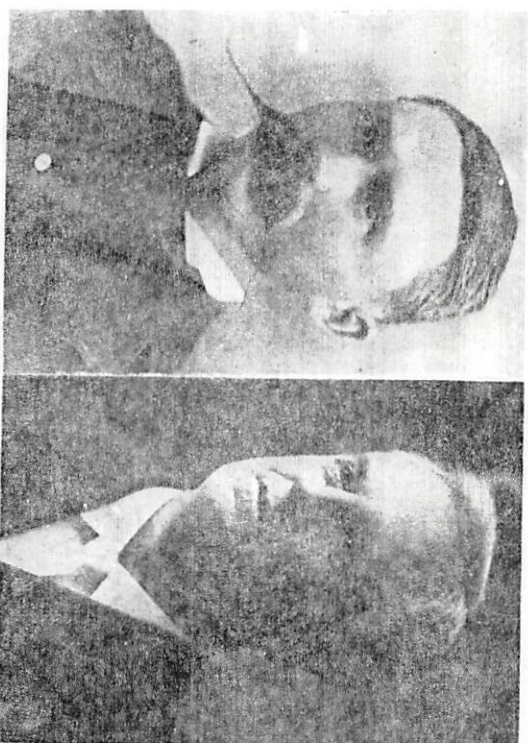
overland mail, opened a store in Phillip Smith's log cabin in Heber. His wagons brought goods and supplies into the county and carried away grain. Shortly thereafter, he erected a building to accommodate the expanding business. Louis Reggel and Jake Harris of Salt Lake City sensed the opportunity and soon were selling goods in John Galliger's log cabin on Main Street. Reggel later sold out to Harris, who continued the business for some time.<sup>5</sup>

In 1867 Abram Hatch, the new President of the Wasatch Stake, arrived from Lehi and entered the business scene. He had closed his Lehi store, loaded his goods

<sup>5</sup>*ibid.*

Money from this railroad activity provided the foundation for another of the permanent businesses in the county—that of Mark Jeffs. Richard Jeffs, Mark's father, was a Mormon convert from England who came to Utah in 1862, bringing Mark with him. Their first home in Heber was a small log cabin owned by Elizabeth Car-lyle and situated on her pasture lot.<sup>6</sup> It was in this cabin that Mark first began trading. His year's work on the railroad in 1868-69 enabled him to save seventy dollars, which he soon took to Salt Lake City and invested in goods such as calico, factory, sugar, and tea. Once home in Heber he set up his store in the little log cabin. The scales for weighing out sugar and tea were set in the window. Calico and factory were measured out on the

<sup>6</sup>Statement by Emma Wherritt, personal interview, 1952.



Joseph Hatch

Joseph R. Murdock



bed, and a chair served as a rude counter for tying up the articles.<sup>7</sup>

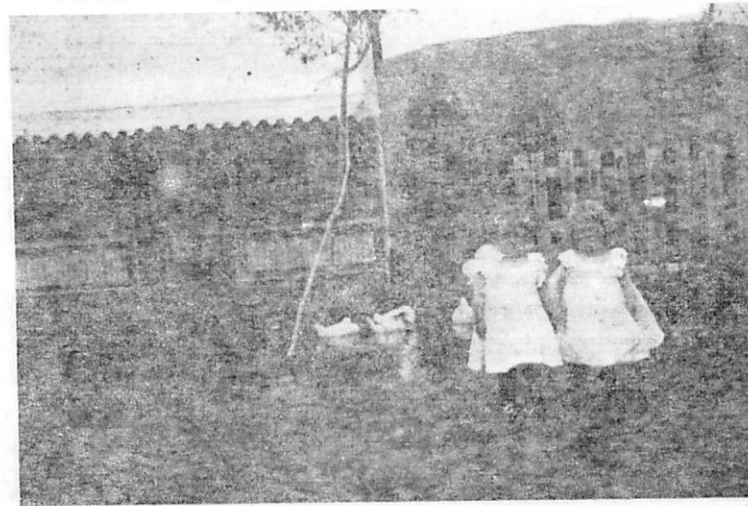
The cabin that housed his business may have been crude, but the mind that directed the trade was vigorous and keen. As business increased he bought property on Main Street. When this seemed inadequate he rented the large rock store which had previously housed Judge Carter's business. He enlarged again and again. The purchase of more property, erection of buildings, and further enlargement all prefaced the establishment of the Heber Mercantile Company in 1905 with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars.<sup>8</sup>

### THE COOPERATIVES

The cooperative mercantile movement in Utah, which affected the Wasatch County business scene, really began

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup>*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906.

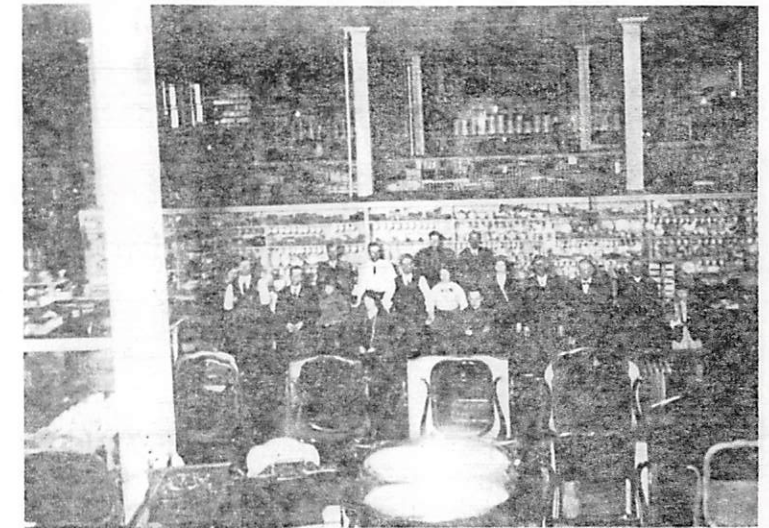


Daybell Millinery in Charleston

in Salt Lake City in 1868. High prices and less prosperous times prompted Brigham Young and prominent Mormon leaders to introduce the cooperatives in an attempt to secure social and economic justice.<sup>9</sup> As it was conceived, the plan called for any group of Church members to pool their capital to form a corporation. This corporation then issued shares of stock in a store, and those who held the shares divided the profits on the basis of the amount of stock each held.

In Wasatch County the motives for adopting the cooperative plan seemed to be a desire to organize sufficient capital for the beginning of business and its expan-

<sup>9</sup>Neff, *op. cit.*, p. 830.



Heber Mercantile

Clerks of Heber Mercantile: E. J. Duke, Robert Duke, A. Y. Duke, Cleone Cord, Nymphus Murdock, Cora Miller, Jay Jensen, Jr., Edward McMullin, George Pyper, Lacy B. Duke, Jos. A. Rasband, manager, and Jos. E. D. Tomilson.